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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 21, 1919.

FAILURE OF ARIZONA JUSTICE.
COMMENTS START MADE.
THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.
THE PAY OF TEACHERS.
WHY DID LEWIS RESIGN?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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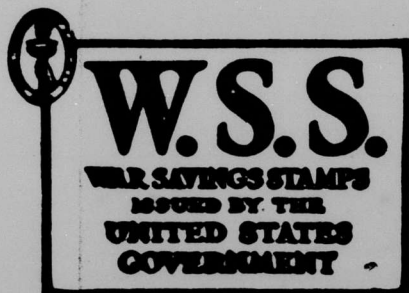
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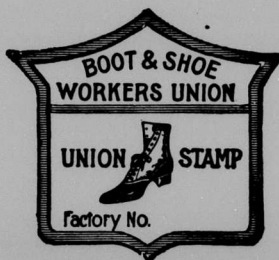
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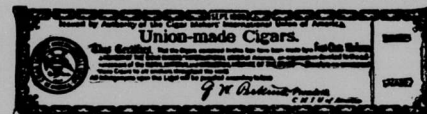
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-:- Failure of Arizona Justice -:-

There is no gainsaying the fact that our complicated judicial system, in practice if not in theory, lends itself to the grinding out of results incompatible with men's common understanding of justice. A flagrant case of the sort is that of the Bisbee, Arizona, mine owners against whom all proceedings have been dropped by reason of the sustaining by the Federal District Court of Arizona of the demurrer against the indictment under which they were brought into court for having deported from the state many hundreds of their striking employees. While the case was fresh in the public mind there grew up a general sentiment against the court that rendered the decision, charging that the meshes of the law are made so strong and elastic, that they will only hold the small criminals and permit all the big ones to escape; yet it was not made clear in the public press why such an abortive result of judicial process could arise, when there was no dispute whatever as to the facts of the case and the United States government had taken care to fully discover and authenticate the same. The Federal Court had to bear all the brunt of general denunciation, when in truth it was not at all responsible for this colossal miscarriage of justice.

Any one who cares to investigate the truth will find full explanation of the matter appearing in the case of *United States v. Wheeler*, 254 Federal Reporter, 611. As we know Judge Morrow to enjoy an excellent reputation in California, and see his name frequently joined with that of others prominent in the advocacy of many beneficial reforms and questions affecting the common welfare, we think it is but common justice to Judge Morrow as well as to courts in general to present the true aspect of the case to our readers, who no doubt, like ourselves, had made up their minds that in this case the judge had been the chief actor in the conspiracy to defeat justice. As we shall see, he was an innocent instrument by virtue of his duty to judge any matter coming before him on its merits, and the persons responsible for the miscarriage of justice were the prosecuting officials of the State of Arizona who failed to bring the proceedings in the courts of the state, and instead went into the wrong court, wasted the time in useless prosecution, and waited for the time of the statute of limitations to run out when the right to prosecute in the state courts had fallen to the ground. The miscarriage of justice must be placed squarely upon the Arizona authorities, and it would be to perpetuate a gross injustice to condemn Morrow or the court for the consequence of the error intended or otherwise, on the part of the local public prosecutors. From a summary of the case as appearing in a law journal, we quote the following in proof of the above.

"The indictment contained four counts. In passing upon a demurrer to it Judge Morrow says:

"Stripped of the verbiage required to state the various elements of the alleged conspiracy, we find that the injury charged in the four counts of the indictment made for the purpose of the present inquiry, to be reduced to the single charge of a conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate certain citizens of the United States in the free exercise and enjoyment of the right and privilege, pertaining to citizens of the State of Arizona, peaceably there to reside and remain, and to enjoy the blessings of liberty, rather than in another state of the United States,

and the right and privilege pertaining to citizens of said state to be immune from unlawful deportation from that state."

"It was based upon section 19 of the United States Criminal Code, which provided for punishment of persons conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate citizens in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. This section was originally contained in an act to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the several states, was afterwards placed in the Revised Statutes of the United States under the heading 'Crimes Against the Elective Franchise and Civil Rights of Citizens.' The court says that this statute was intended to protect political rights as against mere civil rights, and that it cannot be extended to govern a case involving the facts of the nature here disclosed, though the acts of accused apparently constituted a crime under the law of the state of Arizona.

"The question is raised why the prosecution should have been instituted in the federal court rather than the state court. Referring to oral argument of the Assistant Attorney General, that it might be because there was such bias and prejudice in the community where the offense was committed that the law of the state could not be enforced, Judge Morrow says:

"This is not a legal or constitutional ground of federal jurisdiction, although frequently urged as a ground of federal legislation covering subjects where local authority is unequal to the task of administering equal and exact justice to all."

"After referring to the presumption of good character of the persons against whom the conspiracy was alleged to have been directed, the court continues:

"If this was the character of persons against whom the conspiracy was directed, we cannot understand why they could not submit their character and conduct to a tribunal in the community where they resided in proceedings against others for an open violation of the state law. The situation is indeed a lamentable one and one to be greatly deplored; but it ought not to influence this court to enlarge the statute to include an offense not within its constitutional authority."

EVIL NOT REMOVED.

The children's bureau of the United States department of labor warns the public that the new child labor bill passed by the last congress does not eradicate this evil. It is shown that there are approximately 2,000,000 working children between the ages of 10 and 16 in this country and that considerably under 300,000 of these children are in occupations coming within the scope of the federal child labor law. The remaining thousands of working children will have only such protection as is afforded by the widely varying laws of the states in which they live.

"While the law is undoubtedly a step in the right direction," says the bureau, "even after it is in force young children will be able to work at some time, in some occupations, in practically every state in the union, and in many states boys and girls will be permitted to work long hours."

Attention is called to the fact that the laws of most states fail to protect children in agriculture and domestic service, although the farm children, according to the census of 1910, constitute about three-fourths of the working children of the United States.

WORKING CONDITIONS SERVICE.

By Grant Hamilton, Director General.

As a worker, do you realize what health means to you? Health means earning ability. When sickness comes, wages stop. When you begin to feel run down, perhaps you don't know what is the matter, but you can't work so fast or so well as usual. If you are a piece worker, your pay envelope contains less. If you are a day worker your boss looks dissatisfied.

You know the difference between that fine physical vigor which makes movement a satisfaction and the wear depression which comes for forcing muscles to customary tasks. Without health, skill and mental ability are of no avail. Though health is the chief asset of the industrial worker, practically every trade has a special hazard.

Sharp, hard, fine dust particles that fill the air of the workshop tear and wound the delicate lungs—tuberculosis and industrial consumption find a lodging place. Dusty trades shorten lives.

Haven't you seen painters, plumbers, printers, pottery workers who suffered from violent headaches, wrist drop, palsy, neuritis?

There are poisons and fumes from many articles used in production. Without safeguards, these are a menace to the health of workers. Bad air, dirt, poor lighting, inadequate toilet and washing facilities mean a tax on physical vitality—unnecessary menace to health.

The management of your plant is responsible for keeping a safe, clean, sanitary work place, and for providing the necessary preventive measures against the special hazard of your trade.

In addition, the health of no worker is safe unless he has regular professional advice warning him of developing physical weakness, or tendency toward disease.

How can that be done? Different methods have been tried with success.

In some plants the management has an industrial physician in charge of a dispensary, who regularly examines all workers and advises them what is necessary in order to keep well, and recommends changes of work when necessary. When physical supervision is directed to determine fitness of workers for jobs, it becomes the chief factor in the industrial health program.

Abuses of the physical examinations have created some opposition to it.

The remedy lies in eliminating those abuses.

In some places industrial clinics have been established under governmental supervision or under the control of workers themselves. Through these agencies, workers are advised how to keep well.

The Working Conditions Service, of the Department of Labor, has established a consulting service for employers and employees who are interested in promoting industrial health. It advises the employers as to what constitutes a safe sanitary work shop, well lighted and well ventilated. It helps them to find the industrial causes of sickness among workers, and to substitute methods and processes of production that protect health.

If the workers in your shop or your trade are interested in securing more healthful working conditions, write to the Working Conditions Service, Department of Labor.

Remember the only safe way to deal with disease is to prevent it.

COMMENDS START MADE.

San Francisco, March 14, 1919.

James W. Mullen,
Editor, "Labor Clarion,"
Labor Temple, City.

My Dear Mr. Mullen:

I am enclosing you a letter which I have written to Mr. George E. Gallagher, president of the Board of Education. I think it speaks for itself. I hope the movement for industrial education which is being set on foot by the Bethlehem plant and the Board of Education, and which has the indorsement of the labor bodies, may prove an entire success. In fact, I hope that it will prove so successful that capital, labor and the city school system, co-operating together, may find it worth while to extend the idea to all industry here in our city. The tendency in our ideas with regard to vocational education has been too much in the direction of considering young people who are now in school, and losing sight of that great body of young people who have left school early and have gone into industry.

Our committee feels that schemes of vocational education should concern themselves chiefly with this body of young people, and that labor, capital and the State should combine to the end that that part of our population which has had to leave school early should not be deprived of the fullest educational opportunity.

If you can find space in your paper, I wish that you might be able to print my letter to Mr. Gallagher as well as my letter to you. The action of the Board of Education already has the indorsement of several of the labor bodies and we should be glad to inform labor, through the columns of your paper, that the Committee on Education of the Commonwealth Club indorses this movement for better vocational education.

Very truly yours,

ARCHIBALD B. ANDERSON.

Chairman Committee on Education,
Commonwealth Club of California.

"March 14, 1919.

"George E. Gallagher,
President, Board of Education,
City Hall, San Francisco, Calif.

"My Dear Mr. Gallagher: I have been instructed by the Committee on Education of the Commonwealth Club of California to write you in regard to the recent action of the Board of Education of San Francisco in co-operating with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in the establishment of a night school now and part-time school later for the benefit of the employees of that corporation.

"At a meeting of the Education Committee on Wednesday, February 26, 1919, formal action was taken in the matter through a resolution duly moved, seconded and passed which indorsed heartily the action of your Board. I am therefore writing you under the direction of that resolution.

"Some years ago our Committee on Education presented to the Commonwealth Club a lengthy report on the subject of vocational education. We took the stand in that report that the type of vocational education which would be of most value would be that which was carried on under commercial conditions. Following that idea to its logical conclusion we came to believe that in vocational education the wise thing to do was to carry the school to the shops rather than to try to bring the shop to the school. We have therefore continued to favor any educational plan which would tend to offer improved educational opportunities to men and women in industry.

"Your action in the matter of co-operation with the Bethlehem plant we feel is a practical application of our ideas. Therefore we hasten to congratulate you on it. We trust that it may be successful and hope that the night school which you are establishing may prove so valuable that

out of it may develop a part-time day school within the plant itself. If this fine idea which you have put over proves successful we believe that you will be justified in extending it to other industries of our city, and we are glad to see the friendly union of industry, labor and the State in the movement of better education for our citizenry.

"I am instructed also to say to you that we shall present your plan at the next monthly meeting of the Commonwealth Club and that we shall ask the Club to do what our committee has done, ratify your action in the matter. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Mayor, the Bethlehem Corporation, and the proper labor bodies.

"Very truly yours,

"ARCHIBALD B. ANDERSON

"Chairman, Committee on Education,
Commonwealth Club of California."

STARTS COOPERATIVE STORE

A cooperative store in Fresno, California, has been started by Thomas E. Zant, who is the organizer of the Pacific Cooperative League. From a Fresno paper we copy the following explanation of the object of this and similar enterprises:

"The Cooperative Movement (stores) is just in the process of making in this State. All the machinery and material, plans and specifications, are here, including an up-to-date system of check and balance, and for guarding efficient conduct of business method, of financial security, also source of supplies from production at first cost, and affiliation of organization with the State national and international cooperative organizations.

"The cooperative stores in California have the advantage of adopting a system which has been improved and corrected by seventy odd years of practical experience and operation. The principle can and will be applied throughout the State just as rapidly as the people who most need to check the constantly increasing cost of living will do it for themselves.

"As long as the consuming public will submit to the profiteer taking his pound of flesh from them, no relief can be expected.

"The plan is simple and within the reach of all. The effectiveness of organized method is the only mystery about it. Two hundred families advance about what they would spend for food for one month, put it in a common fund, and open a store, employ a person qualified to conduct it, pay ordinary prices at your own store, every six months deduct the cost of help, rent, light and incidental expenses, then pay back to the membership all profits on every dollar of their purchases.

"The members always control the policy of the store, each member having only one vote, no matter how much money they may invest in it. The majority elect a board of managers; the board of managers elect a manager to conduct the business.

"This completes one unit of distribution, or store, and it can be operated with economy and saving to the members and perpetuate itself, for you have the original capital back when the goods go off the shelves."

U. R. R. PAYS FOR BEATING.

Michael McInerney, who sued the United Railroads for \$50,000 for damages for an alleged beating administered by the company's employees during the carmen's strike of 1917, has been awarded \$2000 actual damages and \$500 punitive damages by a jury in Superior Judge Bernard J. Flood's court. The jury deliberated an hour. McInerney testified that United Railroads employees mistook him for a man who stoned a Haight-street car August 27, 1917, beat him and held him prisoner in a car barn before turning him over to the police.



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THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.

On February 25, 1919, the Board of Education passed the following recommendation:

"The Schools Committee recommends that a part-time school be organized in the building of the Irving M. Scott School (Twenty-second and Tennessee streets), for the instruction of students who are in actual employment in the industries, as, for example, the Union Iron Works. Classes are to be conducted in the evenings from 7 to 9, or 7:15 to 9:15, in which the curriculum will embrace English, civics, principles and ideals of American social and political life. In the near future classes are to be conducted from 4 in the afternoon to 6, for instruction in the sciences as the basis of the actual work done by the students in their trades. It is understood that the attendance upon the first hour, from 4 to 5, will be considered by their employers as part of their work, for which they will receive their usual compensation. It is also understood that the Union Iron Works will assume part of the expense of the equipment, as, for example, the wiring of the building."

This is the first part-time school established in San Francisco and is recommended as a means by which the efficiency of young men actually engaged in occupations will be increased to their own benefit, to the benefit of the industries in which they are working, and to the great benefit of the general community.

The Schools Committee recommends that the general direction and supervision of this work for the rest of the current school year be placed under the charge of M. J. Jacobs, who in his letter of January 23, 1919, volunteered his services for said time.

On February 27, 1919, Mr. J. J. Tynan addressed the following general order, No. 167, to the heads of all departments:

"As you know, the plan for the part-time and night schools has been adopted, and the schools have been authorized. We all desire to make this school a rousing success, not only in technical and educational achievements, but in the development of co-operation as well, in order to get a better understanding of one another's problems and the like.

For this reason it is hoped to recruit as many teachers as possible from among the "Leading men," "Quartermen," and foremen in the yards, who shall qualify for the positions of special teachers of various trades.

"It is proposed, therefore, to have special classes for such men, who will be taught trade analysis, pedagogy, psychology, practice teaching, etc.

"Those who are interested please register with Mr. M. J. Jacobs, who will be in Mr. Cotton's office Monday and Tuesday, March 3 and 4, 1919."

Registration began March 3d, and continued through March 6th. Instruction began March 10th, in the following subjects. Blueprint reading, chipping and caulking and riveting, citizenship, developing and drafting, electrical work, English (old branches including spelling and penmanship), hull drafting, mathematics (all branches, from elementary arithmetic to shop mathematics and applied mathematics), mechanical drawing, and machine design and practice, various branches of engineering, shipfitting, steam fitting, pattern making and welding.

The courses are given by the following faculty: E. P. Ritchie, C. H. Watson, J. Delaney, F. H. Laeger, G. Essie, C. F. Adams, Miss Connoy, Tom Sheehan. Two more will be announced later.

At present classes are being held at the Irving M. Scott School, Twenty-second and Tennessee streets, from 7 to 9 at night. Later we shall have classes also from 5 to 7 in the evening, and as many additional courses as will be asked for. There is a faculty of ten teachers; all are experts in their line, and many of them are from the Union Iron Works. Many more teachers will be appointed later.

The men in the school and the teachers thereof are to be congratulated on the fine spirit that is existing and is being cultivated.

Through this school it is hoped to develop an education that will help democracy, establish social justice, for in a democracy where majorities both think and rule, education must be so directed as to meet the needs of all. We hope to fit all individuals for vocational efficiency and for wise use of leisure, to cultivate democratic habits of social relationship, to develop in all a high sense of the privilege and responsibilities of citizenship. For the ideal of democracy is for the masses to work so well and think so clearly that their working together and thinking together will form effective factors in orderly progress.

"THAT BERNE CONFERENCE."

Under the above caption the "British Citizen," official organ of the National Democratic party, says editorially:

"The meeting which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald so earnestly desired with his 'German friends' two years ago duly came off last week at Berne; but many things have happened between Stockholm in 1917 and Berne in 1919. Mr. Macdonald himself is no longer a member of Parliament, nor likely to be again; Mr. Henderson his pliable tool and puppet, is also a private individual once more. The Germans could not help recognizing that these men no longer counted in English politics, and were therefore not worth wasting time on. Mr. J. H. Thomas, it is true, was also there, but Mr. Thomas is not a pacifist, and does not like being deluded; and he seems to have left as soon as he decently could. It was a mistake to go there at all; his presence was needed in London last week, and he would have been far better employed in dealing with the troubles at home than in hobnobbing with German Socialists in Switzerland."

And to this scathing indictment another leading Britisher, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, adds the following in a letter to the "Morning Post":

"It seems to me that the prominence given by the press to the utterances of pacifists and defeatists who are supposed to represent Great Britain at Berne is likely to mislead foreigners as to the real influence of these men at home. With the exception of Mr. J. H. Thomas, they were completely beaten in working-class constituencies. They are now trading upon the positions which they held before the elections."

To us poor, benighted Americans, confused by the babel of a thousand pro-Germans, Teutonic Socialists and the rest of the un-American baggage, there looms this one thought: No decent, self-respecting labor movement of any of the nations which went the limit to defeat German militarism had anything to do with that Berne conference hoax.

So much we know definitely. And for loyal Americans that ought to be enough. Let's remember it whenever we hear of Berne again.

In growing old we become more foolish, and more wise.—La Roche.

ELECTRICIANS WIN.

Atlanta, Ga.—Electrical Workers' Union No. 84 has won a two and one-half years' strike against the Georgia Railway and Power Company, caused by the discharge of union officials. The company now recognizes the union and will hereafter treat with the workers' representatives. When the strike was called 114 men suspended work and during all this time every member but one stuck to his obligation. It was this loyalty that made success possible.

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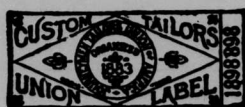
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6 O'CLOCK**

ENTER THE "QUOTA SYSTEM."

By Frank E. Wolfe

Of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

When the United States entered the war there was a great manifestation of patriotism. Everywhere bunting in abundance was thrown to the breeze.

Patriotism, war spirit and enthusiasm of the people in a world crusade for freedom was quickly commercialized. Every conceivable way of making money was seized. Every article for sale was whenever possible embellished by some emblem of patriotism.

Flags and bunting showing the national colors were most popular at the outset. Then came the service flag. It was a great and commendable move. It enabled those in homes who had given up one or more of their breadwinners to tell the world that a man had gone from that household to help make freedom and democracy a reality for all mankind.

Then the merchants and other employers took the opportunity to show what sacrifices they had made by sending their men to war.

Great thought! The bigger the service flag, the more stars thereon, the greater the patriotism of the employer. True, he quickly filled the worker's place. In some instances, it must be admitted, the places were filled at a lower wage. But that is natural. There were others who kept wages up and some few paid wages to their absent soldier-employees. Others paid part wages and helped the families. Many held positions open for the return of their men.

But there were others who simply exploited their patriotism through the service flag, filled the positions at whatever advantageous rates they could make and forgot the men who had gone away to make the world safe for everything—including the profits of their former employer.

Now these men are back or are coming back. Some to their old job, but many, probably hundreds of thousands, to face unemployment.

Nearly every American city has a surplus of workers. Soldiers everywhere face what is politely called "involuntary unemployment."

New York City has about 200,000 disemployed. In the United States there are now about 2,000,000 (U. S. Employment Service reports).

There is work for every man—a job for every star!

Every employer who put a star in a flag should put a soldier back to work. Not all of them will apply. There are about 225,000 casualties—killed, missing and wounded. Some will remain abroad. Others will never apply for their old jobs. Many have grown beyond them, others have learned other ways of making their living.

But there will be many who will want to go to their old homes, take up their old employment where they have families. Public works far from their homes will not appeal to them. Road building will not be looked on with favor by men who have done enough pick and shovel work to last them the remainder of their days.

This is not advocating the discharge of women and older men who took the places of soldiers. Mere displacement of labor will not solve the problem. That would simply transfer the suffering.

Several ways are open. Among them is the shortening of hours of labor. This should have been done by Congressional action of course, but no such action was taken. No action was taken to solve this vital problem. There was some talk about measures to stop the growth of bolshevism, but it all ended in talk.

Shortening of hours to make more jobs for workers will have to be done by local effort.

This is one thing that can be started at once.

Public works in the way of municipal buildings and improvements should be begun without delay.

Restoration of confidence and courage should prevent further closing down of industries—

should make for opening departments and extension of business.

Then everything possible should be done to force Congress, at the earliest possible moment, to pass the soldiers' land bill offered by the Department of the Interior.

Meanwhile start the local organization calling for "A job for every service star."

Start it right now with the governor, the mayor, every civic and labor organization in the move. No merchant or manufacturer will want, or dare, to oppose the movement. The hour for them to prove their patriotism is at hand.

Every district had its quota of men for the war. Your district should have its quota of jobs for those who return.

What district will risk being stamped as unpatriotic in its dealing with the returning heroes to whom it owes everything?

Start it now with the slogan: "A job for every service star."

NEW WAY TO RAISE WAGES.

President Kealy of the Kansas City streetcar company has announced that wages have been raised 5 cents an hour. This would mean an advance of 50 cents a day if the company at the same time did not withdraw its war bonus of \$1 a day. As a result of this "wage increase" the company profits 50 cents a day on each employee. President Kealy has had a long controversy with his organized motormen and conductors and has refused to accept a decision by the National War Labor Board. These workers are now on strike.

BARBERS' UNION FILES ANSWER.

Contending that Local Union No. 148, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, is not a business organization and cannot be sued, G. W. Price, business agent of the union, last Monday filed an answer to the petition of Arthur H. Swartz, who seeks an injunction to stop boycotting of his shop, 43 Third street. Price says the union is a social and charitable organization and that its chief object is to supply a market for skilled labor.

Give not thy tongue too great a liberty, lest it take thee prisoner.—Quarles.

NOLAN FOR LEAGUE.

March 10, 1919.

John A. O'Connell,

Secretary, S. F. Labor Council,

Labor Temple, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your communication of March 4th, enclosing resolution adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting held February 28th favoring the proposed League of Nations, in process of formation at the peace conference, received.

In reply will say that I am in thorough sympathy with the spirit and intent of the resolution adopted by your Council.

Shortly after we entered the war, when our troops and those of our allies had their backs to the wall fighting, and victory seemed a long way off, the President of the United States was called upon to state to the world what everyone considered the position of ourselves and our allies. Among the fourteen points given to the world as a basis of peace by President Wilson, was one providing for a League of Nations, that would guarantee the future peace of the world and provide for disarmament in such a way that we would not have a large standing army, or big naval establishments, which would also tend to take a tremendous tax burden off the backs of the workers.

In addition to this there was a guarantee of the right of self-determination for all of the small nations of the world and this was not intended to apply solely to the territory of our enemies. Both of these propositions are live issues, and the common people of this country, and of the world should stand steadily behind the President in every sincere move he may make to establish firmly and forever these two great fundamental principles.

I shall be glad to contribute in every way possible to the success of any League of Nations that will guarantee peace in the future, and if some constructive plan is not adopted, I believe our sacrifice in men and money will have been made in vain.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

JOHN I. NOLAN.

We pardon in the degree we love.—Euripides.

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ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week another great new show, in which there will be only one holdover. Theodore Kosloff, who will be the headline attraction, is recognized now as the supreme master of the art of Russian dancing in America. With his act he carries not only a number of premiere danseuses, but a miniature ballet and his own orchestra, and for each dance he has fitting costumes and elaborate scenery. The magnitude of the organization under his name is seen when it is announced that special plans have to be made for it in advance for both transportation and installation. The series of dances given embrace ensembles, solos, duets and the like, in ever varying recurrence each different and each with its special music and accessories, typify the dance in period as well as in action. Flanagan and Edwards who, like good wine, need no bush, for they are established favorites in this city, will appear in a clever and amusing skit entitled "Off and On," in which they give an idea in song, dance and dialogue of a vaudeville team rehearsal. George Rockwell and Al Fox describe themselves as "Two Noble Nuts" navigating the ocean of nonsense. In street clothes and without makeup of any kind they dash upon the stage and immediately launch into an avalanche of the most ridiculous nonsense devoid of any reason whatever. Wm. DeMarest and Estelle Collette label their brand of amusement "A Mirthful Rhapsody of Vaudeville Tid Bits" and further explain that it is trifling talk, fancy fiddling and a careless 'cello. Virginia Lewis and Mary White, who introduce themselves as "Just Two Girls Trying to Get Along," sing, dance and patter in a clever and captivating manner. Paul and Mae Nolan contribute an original and exceptionally clever and graceful juggling act which is enlivened by touches of genuine comedy. Kate and Wiley call their performance "A Harmony of Grace, Strength and Dexterity." They dexterously, gracefully and picturesquely execute a routine that runs from posing to the most difficult athletic requirements and feats on the wire. The remaining act in this fascinating bill will be the miniature musical comedy "The Four Husbands" with Jack Boyle, Kitty Bryan and Company of twenty.

RESULT OF BOLSHEVISM.

A bill before the Washington legislature shows a new wrinkle in the campaign to stop strikes by law. The latest is that no strike shall be called until after a vote by the organizations involved, taken under the direction of the public election officials after 30 days' notice.

An employer is not interfered with in his right to close down his plant for any reason or no reason, but if his employees would suspend work to enforce their demands, the employer is given 30 days' notice with public official controlling the election before employees can quit work.

The plan was considered so seriously by legislators that a delegation of trade unionists appeared before a senate committee to voice their protest.

"This is class legislation of the most glaring kind," declared President Short of the state federation of labor. The unionist told the lawmakers that if they passed the bill they will fill the jails with workingmen, "and all you would accomplish would be to bring law into disrepute."

"If you want to quiet the unrest of labor," he said, "you must remove the cause of that unrest. Efforts to resist increases in wages without efforts to reduce the cost of the necessities of life will fail, and they ought to fail."

Martin Flyzik, president of district No. 10, United Mine Workers, told the committee that strikes do not start from the agitation of labor officials. They come, he said, from the disaffection, the mistreatment or from grievances, real or fancied, felt by the workers themselves.

WILL URGE NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Although Congress failed to act on the land reclamation proposal of Secretary of the Interior Lane, that official declares that this project, as well as others needed will be urged when the next congress convenes. In a statement the cabinet official said:

"Congress adjourned without passing any of these important national bills:

"The appropriation of \$100,000,000 for providing farms for returned soldiers upon our unused lands. This measure was reported into both houses, but never came to a vote. Twenty thousand soldiers and sailors have written me supporting it.

"The Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill, providing a method by which we can overcome illiteracy in the United States and give our 8,000,000 illiterates an opportunity to read the newspapers and the constitution of the United States.

"A measure providing for the survey of the power resources of the East as well as the West, that our railroads, industries and cities may conserve fuel.

"The general leasing bill under which withdrawn coal, oil, phosphate and sodium lands would be opened for development under a leasing system, which has been before congress for five years and for which there is a strong majority in both houses, as shown by the fact that a similar bill has passed each house three times.

"The water power bill, which will prevent the use of water now running to waste in our rivers and induce immediate investment in 20 states in the construction of hydro-electric plants."

A standerby may sometimes see more of the game than he who plays it.—Dean Swift.

CHILD LABOR.

The Children's Year Committee of San Francisco that is maintaining the thirty health centers for the examination of children of pre-school age, during the past year have taken up many phases of the problems of childhood. Recreation, enforcement of the pure milk laws, and the dangers of the exploitation of older children have been dwelt upon. The Juvenile Protective Association was called upon to co-operate in the child labor situation. Mrs. Fitzgerald, the president, writes: "In the third part of the Children's Year program, namely, 'Child Labor and Education,' we find the Nation's first recognition of the necessity of the correlation of education and labor, the two factors paramount in the molding of the individual physically, mentally and morally.

"California already had a good compulsory school law, but to awaken the community to the realization that child labor and education are interdependent and inseparable it was necessary that there be new laws. Ten thousand booklets along the line of community education were sent throughout the State for the purpose of acquainting the public with the problem of child labor as it exists in California."

The best method of starting girls and boys out in life to meet the many problems of this world is to provide them with perfect health.

LENNON NOMINATED.

John B. Lennon was nominated for mayor of Bloomington, Ill., on the Labor party ticket in the primaries, and his name will appear on the ballot at the April elections. Every candidate of the Labor party won a place on the ticket and four of the five Labor candidates received the highest number of votes cast in the primary.

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Entered at postoffice, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919.

The various child-caring agencies of the State are waging a vigorous campaign to have the Legislature increase the amount allowed monthly for the care of half orphans, full orphans and abandoned children. The amount allowed in the beginning was altogether too small, but it has become pitifully insignificant of late owing to the great increase in the cost of living. The measures calculated to remedy this difficulty deserve and should receive the undivided support of the workers of California. Urge the Senator and Assemblyman from your district to support all such measures. In these times \$6.25 will not go very far toward supporting a child.

"The safety of every union workman in the United States is threatened by the attempted deportation of the fifty-eight I. W. W. recently arrested in the West and shipped under guard to Ellis Island." Thus ruminates the editor of an Anarchist paper over the fate in store for aliens who have transgressed the laws of the country and now find themselves on the way back to the countries which they claim are so much superior to ours—but to which they nevertheless hate to return. But this editor, and others like him, need worry only for himself, if he continues as in the recent past to walk uncomfortably close to the line drawn by the Government between loyalty and treason. It is a great insult to the masses of American workingmen, including those of alien birth, to say that they stand in any danger of being treated like the fifty-eight men in question. This kind of misrepresentation is as dangerous and traitorous as the soviet preachings about the "dictatorship of the proletariat." It seeks to make men forget that it is only for the breaking of the laws of the country that men are thus deported, and that those who obey the laws of the country need fear nothing at the hands of the constituted authorities. And even if in a few cases the law seems harsh, there are remedies to relieve such cases, if properly sought and applied. When the cases become many, the law may be amended or repealed as conditions warrant. Laws are made harsh only when it is necessary for the general welfare, just as it may become necessary to lance a boil and remove the pus, in order to save suffering or restore to normal health. The laws of a country reflect greatly prevailing conditions, and as conditions are changed, the law follows in their wake, becoming more and more just and to the liking of the people. And any alien who neglects to become a citizen, and participate in the making of the laws to govern him and others, and who persists in defying our laws or discredits them, has no excuse if the law, when it gets him, "treats him rough."

-:- The Pay of Teachers -:-

Recently we overheard on a streetcar a discussion of the subject of the pay of schoolteachers. One man maintained that the pay should be increased, while the other seemed to be little concerned as to whether they were paid anything. He said: "They have it pretty soft. They go to work at 9 o'clock in the morning and quit all the way from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, besides having about three months' vacation every year."

We had always looked upon teachers as rather hard-working individuals who were very poorly paid, not only for the time devoted to their work, but for the qualifications they must possess, and were rather surprised to hear about the easy manner in which they earn a living as set forth by the man mentioned.

Of course, the teachers are somewhat responsible for the poor pay they receive. They have never been properly organized in order to protect themselves. Were they affiliated with the labor movement, they could long ago have helped themselves to better conditions.

The fact is, however, that they need and should receive more pay than they are at present getting, and the labor movement, even though they are not connected with it, will help them to get an increase sufficient to enable them to in some degree meet the increased cost of living. Nearly all other workers have had their pay increased to some extent during the past few years, but the teacher is expected to have resources of some other kind or starve while rendering the very highest degree of service. That this condition of affairs should exist is shameful, especially when we take into account the fact that upon the work done by the teacher very largely depends the future of our free institutions. They are engaged in shaping the minds of the men and women of the future in whose hands the destiny of this nation will be left, and they should be properly paid in order that they may make a good job of it.

As to the soft snap they have, we recently came across this rather sarcastic analysis of the situation, taken from an editorial in an Eastern paper:

"A schoolteacher is a person who teaches things when they are young. The teacher comes to school at 8:30 o'clock, and when she has gotten enough children for a mess in her room, she teaches them reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, music, drawing, cooking, board sawing, crocheting, deep breathing, bird calls, scientific eating, patriotism, plain and fancy bathing, forestry, civics, and other sciences too numerous to mention. When school is out, she stays, behind with five or six of her worst scholars, and tries to save the state the job of reforming them later on. After that she hurries home to make herself a new dress and snatch a hasty supper before going back to attend a lecture by an imported specialist on the history of tribal law in Patagonia, which the superintendent thinks may give her some information which may be useful in her school work some day. A great many lecturers roam the country, preying on schoolteachers, and some of them are very cruel, talking to them so long that the poor things have to sit up until morning, when they get home, to get their daily test papers corrected.

"Schoolteachers' salaries range from \$30 a month up—but not far enough up to make them dizzy. On her salary, the teacher must dress nicely, buy herself things for her work which the city is too poor to get, go to twenty-nine lectures and concerts a year, buy helpful books on pedagogy, pay her way to district, county and state institutes, and enjoy herself during a three months' vacation which her salary takes every year. In addition, the teacher is supposed to hoard away vast sums of money, so that when she becomes too nervous and cross to teach, at the age of fifty or thereabouts, she can retire and live happily ever after on her income."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The tactics of the newspapers of the country in fighting child labor legislation when it affects their own business are positively shameless exhibitions of greed. The "Chronicle" last Sunday after combing the city with a fine-tooth comb presented the names of a number of men who have made a conspicuous success of life who had in their youth been newsboys. The purpose was to show that a ten-year-old boy selling papers on the street from 5 o'clock in the morning until school time without any thing to eat was really laying the foundation for future success. The "Chronicle" made no survey of our penitentiaries or reformatories in order to ascertain the number of former newsboys who reached these institutions as a result of the conditions that surrounded them in their early youth. Men who in early life were newsboys know something of the snares and pitfalls that confront the newsboy at every turn. Of these facts the publishers of newspapers are also well aware, but their greed overcomes their sense of decency.

Those who assert that the constitution of the League of Nations is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States because it gives to the Executive Council of the League the right to use the armed forces of the various countries in subduing a troublesome power, thus taking away from the Congress of the United States the right to declare war, is all bosh. During the Boxer uprising in China the United States, in concert with other nations, sent troops into China without Congress declaring war. The same thing occurred only a few years ago when the President sent troops into Mexico without any declaration of war by Congress. The policy necessary to follow in carrying out the requirements of the Constitution of the League of Nations would be nothing new or unusual at all. Do those who urge such objections think the people are asleep, or do they believe the memory of the average citizen is so short as to have forgotten the incidents mentioned above? At any rate they are making a big fuss about nothing.

A writer in the "Tri-City Labor Review" says: "Since the editor of the 'Labor Clarion' of San Francisco accuses himself of 'carefully scanning exchanges,' we suggest that he read the 'Labor Leader' of Bridgeport, Connecticut, of March 6, 1919, which paper is the official organ of the International Association of Machinists of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and it is hoped that the editor of the 'Clarion' will record the action of the Bridgeport Central Labor Union, as it is important that the plans of the Mooney Labor Congress, which are receiving whole-hearted support from labor everywhere, be approved of and executed by the organized trade unionists of San Francisco." The publication we are referred to in order that we may be properly educated in the premises is the official organ of the Bridgeport, Conn., machinists. We have heard of the machinists of Bridgeport before. During the war they went out on strike in violation of their agreement with the Government and it became necessary for President Wilson to reprimand them and order them back to work. Shortly thereafter they announced the launching of a political party for the purpose of chastising the President and all others who believed in observing the obligations of contracts. We have not heard much of this great party of late, but perhaps it is still revolutionizing things.

WIT AT RANDOM

A South Dakota State Senator recently gave a new illustration of that fine saying of an ancient philosopher, "Man was born for mutual assistance."

A customer entered the small town barber shop.

"How soon can you cut my hair?" he asked of the proprietor, who was seated in an easy chair, perusing the pages of a dime novel.

"Bill," said the barber, addressing his errand boy, "run over and tell the editor that I'd like my scissors if he's got done editin' the paper. Gentleman waiting for hair cut."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

"Have you ever tried to love your enemies?"

"Yes," answered the slow-speaking man, "I have tried. But I never got a real enemy to reciprocate my affections with any degree of reliability."—Washington "Star."

While the Germans were marching through a Belgian province, one of them said sneeringly to a farmer sowing seed:

"You may sow, but we shall reap."

"Well, perhaps you may," was the reply, "I am sowing hemp."—Montreal "Journal of Commerce."

Whatever the Bolsheviki want, want is all they have succeeded in getting.—London "Opinion."

"When the waiter at the club was arrested as a spy, where did they take him to question him?"

"They took him to the grill-room."—Baltimore "American."

"Some of the good people who dine here," said the hotel manager sadly, "seem to regard spoons as a sort of medicine—to be taken after meals."—Boston "Transcript."

"Saying 'Thank you' to a customer," says a news item, "a Wallasey butcher fell unconscious." In our neighborhood it used to be, until quite lately, the customer who fell unconscious.—"Punch."

A man made a bet with his wife—which was indiscreet.

The wife won—which was foreordained.

The man wrote the wife a check for \$5 in payment of the bet—which was sad.

The wife cashed the check at the grocery, but forgot to indorse it—which was natural.

The grocer, despite the lack of indorsement, paid it to a packing-house collector—which was careless.

The packing-house collector turned it in—which was all in a day's work.

The packing-house office man discovered the lack of indorsement—which was good work.

He handed it back to the driver and docked the driver's salary—which was system.

The driver placed the check in his white duck coat and sent it to the laundry—which was unwise.

The laundry mutilated the check beyond recognition—which was to be expected.

Which is why the driver asked the cashier to ask the grocer to ask the man's wife to ask her husband to write a duplicate check. Which is why the man feels like he is paying that bet twice.—Mississippi "Banker."

Instead of the hairs of our head being numbered, we would prefer to have them fastened in better.—Boston "Transcript."

MISCELLANEOUS

FAMILIARITIES.

These little remarks by different inmates of the hospital were compiled by Private Henry Kluth of Carpenters' Local Union No. 719, Freeport, Ill., while recovering from being gassed in France.

Prologue.

Familiarity breeds respect.

Phosgene gas smells like new-mown hay.

Mustard gas smells like garlic.

Machine-gun fire sounds like the prance of steam-hammer taps.

Bells are rung to give the gas alarm.

"When I get back to my home again," Says Private Corn Willie, with his usual grin, "I will move away from my clover farm, Or I'll be giving the 'gas alarm.'"

Corporal Spaghetti gave a dismal sigh, "No more garlic, and that's no lie; Though it smells so dear to the Italian's heart, I'd grab a de mask and away I'd dart."

Said the Captain to the Chaplain:

"You know what I sadly fear?

When the church bells ring on Sunday morn, I will be hollering 'Gas!' as sure as you're born

"I'll scout around before I go To any old place that I don't know; When a bee hums by, I'll duck my head, And I'll look for cooties before going to bed."

The Major near soliloquized:

"When I get home don't be surprised, If you see me crawling around your town, For I formed the habit of hugging the ground.

"And the steam hammer next door going tap, tap, tap,

Will make me move from my cozy flat, In fancy will carry me back to France, Where the machine guns kept a continual prance."

Says Ruben Peas from Oklahoma way:

"Every time that the breezes do play Through the trees I've planted on my lot, I'll be scared a sniper has selected me to pot.

"I'll duck when the motorman gives the air, And freeze like a statue under an arc light glare, Duck when a jitney blows a tire; If you say you won't, you're a dog-gone liar."

Finale.

To hear them talk you might decide They spent their time trying to hide; But these same chaps charged like hell, "Over the top" with a Yankee yell.

From Corn Bill down to Old Hardtack, We marched and sweat, and shot and sang: Our sector was the front, our object was Berlin, We stayed on the job and we sure did win.

AIN'T IT AWFUL?

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" is horrified at the thought of organized workers establishing a wage that will permit them to live in approximate comfort.

Listen to the wail of this publication:

"There is something abhorrent to the technical graduate in the idea of a union that has for its main object, or even one of its objects, the fixing or maintenance of wages. It is inconsistent with the popular idea of 'every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost,' or, to put it in less homely terms, it is inconsistent with the American idea of independence."

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" offers no remedy for this awful state of affairs, which may extend to professional men, who are discussing trade union methods to maintain living standards. This is the reason for the editor's "we-view-with-alarm" stuff.

STORES CLOSING SIX O'CLOCK.

After a most vigorous campaign by the Retail Clerks' Unions of San Francisco to close the various retail stores at six o'clock on Saturdays the same as other days in the week, the retail merchants who are willing to play fair with their employees are now closing their places of business at that hour, and doing away with the fourteen-hour workday which the clerks had to labor on Saturdays. This is a movement that should be heartily supported by every organized worker through a special effort on your part to arrange to do your shopping before six o'clock. By buying before six o'clock p. m. on Saturdays and only from clerks having a union card you are helping those that are willing to help you, and you are living up to your obligation to employ and patronize union labor only. The retail clerk is not the only person benefited by the six o'clock Saturday closing, nor the retail merchant; but you, the consumer, are indirectly benefited as well, for by closing the stores at six o'clock the merchant saves not only the man-power of his employees, but reduces his overhead expenses considerable, thereby lowering the cost of merchandise to yourself and family. In days gone by when hours of labor were long and wages low, and most of the workers were not paid until Saturday night, there was a necessity for Saturday night buying; but conditions have greatly changed; most of the working people are now enjoying a much shorter workday on Saturdays, get paid at noon, and Saturday night shopping is no longer a necessity but a habit that can be done away with. The clerks are only human beings like the rest of those who have to struggle for their daily bread, and in these modern and progressive times should beyond all argument be given the same opportunities for improvement and recreation as other workers, and it is up to those who spend the money that fattens the coffers of the retail merchant to see that that money is spent only with stores willing to grant better hours and wages, and your purchasing power is the most potent weapon in their interest in this fight. It is up to you to practice what you preach, Mr. Trade Unionist. Help your friends and shun your enemies. Stand up for the principles you represent, and help the clerks, in order that they may become strong enough to help you.

Buy before six o'clock, and only from clerks with a union card. Try it for a time and see how much better off all will be in the last analysis as far as organized labor is concerned.

SYSTEM FEDERATION STARTED.

S. E. Grace, secretary-treasurer of Division No. 1, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter Nash, district chairman and business agent of District No. 89 of the International Association of Machinists, Southern Pacific lines, whose homes are respectively in Omaha, Neb., and El Paso, Tex., are in the city, having come up from Los Angeles, where a System Federation was organized last week on the Southern Pacific and subsidiary lines. Some years back a similar organization was started, but was destroyed by a strike, the railroad company refusing to recognize it. This time the organization starts with recognition and gives every promise of being permanent in character.

LABOR MAN TO SPEAK.

James W. Mullen, editor of the "Labor Clarion," and Chester Rowell, chairman of the State Social Insurance Commission, will speak at a meeting to be held in the Berkeley High School on Thursday evening, March 27th. Both the speakers are to deliver addresses on the subject of "The League of Nations." The meeting, which is a public one, is to be held under the auspices of the University of California and the Alameda County League of Nations Committee.

TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

Negotiations are to open this week between employers and the Pacific Coast District Council of Electrical Workers for a new wage scale and working conditions for electrical workers in the employ of the light and power industries of Northern and Central California. The companies involved include the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Universal Gas and Electric Company, Sierra and San Francisco Power Company, and the Great Western Power Company.

The basic wage now being paid to the electrical workers in the employ of these corporations is \$5.80 per day and the men are demanding a daily rate of \$6.40, as has been provided in the Macy scale since August 1, 1918.

The demands of the electrical workers in the employ of the telephone systems of the Pacific Coast, calling for the same rate, have not as yet been granted by Postmaster-General Burleson. A strike vote to enforce this wage from the government-controlled systems has been taken and the strike order may be given any day by the international officers in Springfield, Ill. It is possible that the order will not be given until the result of the referendum vote of all the phone workers in the country to enforce increased wages and union recognition from the Postmaster General is canvassed.

WILL SEEK INCREASE.

All members of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 are urgently requested to attend the meeting of the union next Saturday night in the Labor Temple. Secretary George Kidwell announces that the adoption of the new wage scale and working agreement will be considered and voted upon. The draft to be presented to the body has been approved by all the shop committees and will undoubtedly be indorsed at the meeting, according to the officers. The terms include a weekly wage of \$35 and an eight-hour work day within eight and one-half hours.

TOBIN SUSTAINS DECISION.

Daniel J. Tobin, general president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, has sustained the decision of the joint conference committee in relation to the jurisdiction dispute existing between Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 of Oakland, and Local 432 of San Francisco. The decision is that the men driving for San Francisco bakeries in Alameda County shall become members of the Oakland local and vice versa.

This decision was received and read at the last meeting of the Joint Council of Teamsters of this city, and upon request of some of the interested parties, President Tobin will be asked to withhold the decision until such time as the interested parties may have had an opportunity to present exhaustive data and arguments to the international executive board in Chicago.

THE WORD CHARACTER.

The word character is true to its derivation. It is a Greek word, which the Greeks derived from the word which we pronounce harass, which they pronounced charass, but which had the same meaning then as now. They spoke then of a coin in the mint, which was hammered and tortured by the sharp edges of the die, as being stamped upon, indeed, as a poor charassed thing—as bearing a character. Its character came to it because it was beaten, pounded by this tremendous hammer. The more it was beaten, the more distinct character it had. I believe all our words of similar import have a similar derivation. Thus, when we say that a man is of this "type" of manhood, or that "type" of manhood, the original meaning is that he has been beaten into that shape by the blows of experience that have passed over him. . . . Burns says "The rank is but the guinea's stamp." This means, at bottom, that a "pound" is metal which has been

pounded. And there are metals which improve in quality all the time you stamp and hammer them. Just the same is true of a man, if he have the true heart, the true life, and makes himself master of the circumstance instead of the slave. . . . And the hammering is no unimportant part of the process.—Edward Everett Hale.

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ILLITERACY.

An alarming percentage of illiteracy among certain groups of working children is disclosed in figures made public by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. These figures are based on the experience of the bureau in issuing Federal certificates of age to children going to work in five States where State certificates were not acceptable for the purposes of the former Federal Child Labor Law.

More than one-fourth, or 5294, of the 19,546 children between 14 and 16 years of age to whom certificates were issued by the Children's Bureau could not sign their own names legibly.

The majority of the States provide that children shall stay in school until they are fourteen years of age, and the American theory is that a normal child will have completed the eighth grade by that time. In the five States where Federal certificates were issued by the Children's Bureau, 18,379 white children between 14 and 16 years old were certificated. Only 742 of them had reached the eighth grade in school. Of 1166 colored children to whom certificates were issued only 40 reached the eighth grade. In other words, 96 per cent of the white children and 97 per cent of the colored children granted certificates had not reached the eighth grade in school. In some States a child can not secure a work permit until he is 16 years old unless he has completed the eighth grade. Only 248 or 1.3 per cent of the total number of children certificated could have met such a requirement because they alone of the children certificated had attained the ninth grade or higher.

NEAR BEER.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has held, in *Kunsberg v. State*, 95 Southeastern Reporter, 12, that the state has the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of "near-beer." The act in question makes penal the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale, etc., of prohibited liquors and beverages as defined in section 1 of the act; among them being "all liquors and beverages or drinks made in imitation of or intended as a substitute for beer, ale, wine or whisky, or other alcoholic or spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, including those liquors and beverages commonly known and called near-beer." The court says: "On the basis of protecting health, morals, and the public safety, the provisions of the act making it illegal to manufacture, sell, etc., intoxicating liquors have been held to be a valid exercise of the police power. *Delaney v. Plunkett*, 146 Ga. 547, 91 S. E. 561. The manufacture and sale of drinks made in imitation of or intended as a substitute for intoxicating drinks as specified in the act, although not intoxicating themselves, afford a cloak for clandestine manufacture, sale, etc., of intoxicants—the evil which the Legislature designed to prevent. Under such circumstances the power to prohibit the manufacture, sale, etc., of the beverages will include the power also to prohibit the manufacture and sale of substitutes and imitations. *Purity Extract Co. v. Lynch*, 226 U. S. 192, 33 Sup. Ct. 44. Under this view it is within the police power of the state to enact a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors and beverages not intoxicating in character, but made in imitation of or intended as a substitute for beer, ale, wine, whisky, or other alcoholic or vinous or malt liquors, or those liquors commonly known and called near-beer."

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: Samuel Britton and Mortimer Cort of the marine cooks, Lee Hanafin of the painters, Charles K. Johnson of the carpenters, Joseph Miller of the bottlers, Joseph H. Mahoney of the teamsters, Herbert A. La Verne of the shoe clerks, Jacob Rentemann of the marine cooks.

HALF HOLIDAY OFFERED.

The metal trades employers of the bay district have agreed to grant the Saturday half-holiday to all men in the shipyards and metal trades plants on or before May 3d.

This concession will clear up controversies in the industry and open the way for the 6000 machinists and other craftsmen who have left their employment to return to work. A joint meeting of the executive committees of the Iron Trades Council and the San Francisco and Oakland Machinists' unions was held to discuss the situation with what result has not been stated.

The text of the new agreement, as drafted by the conference committees of the Iron Trades Council, the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association, is as follows:

"It is mutually agreed that the Saturday half-holiday or the forty-four-hour week will be effective on or before May 3, 1919, provided craft agreements and general agreement be reached on or before that date."

HEALTH BUILDING APPROVED.

The San Francisco Labor Council has indorsed the recommendation of the Board of Health to the Supervisors that a sufficient amount of money be raised by the budget or otherwise to permit of the construction of a health building in the Civic Center at the earliest possible date. According to the Board of Health, over \$42,000 has been paid out by the city government in rents for the present inadequate headquarters used by the Board on Mission street, near Seventh.

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Lasts!



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 14, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—James J. McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Communications—Filed—From Senator Nealon and Assemblyman Kenny, with reference to Senate Bill No. 603 and Assembly Bill No. 791. From Congressman Nolan, with reference to the Sundry Civil Bill. Report of "Labor Clarion" Directors. From International Allied Printing Trades Association, copy of resolutions affecting all its organizations with reference to sympathetic general strikes. From Stage Employees' Union, indorsing communication relative to child labor legislation.

Referred to Executive Committee — From Jewelry Workers' Union, stating why it was not represented last Monday evening. From Trackmen's Union, requesting assistance of Council relative to securing an increase of wages. From the Waterfront Federation, relative to the unfair Chas. Nelson Lumber Co. From Retail Clerks' Union, request for a boycott on several retail stores. From Bricklayers' Union, relative to jurisdiction. From Musicians' Union, with reference to the Fire Department's band. Wage scale of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen. Request for a boycott from Bartenders' Union on the Lacey Bar, 492 Haight street. From the Paste Makers' Union, copy of agreement. From Chauffeurs' Union, wage scale for ambulance drivers.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Communication from Congressman John I. Nolan, with reference to the League of Nations. Report of Hall Association.

Requests complied with—From Financial Secretary McTiernan, requesting a leave of absence for four weeks. From the Board of Health, requesting co-operation in regard to the erection of a health building in the Civic Center.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Bonsor, requesting the Board of Public Works and other agencies to take steps as are necessary to force the United Railroads to repair the roadbed and trackage used by said corporation. Moved, that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Readjustment, reconstruction and unemployment problems have assumed major importance the country over, owing to the termination of the world war and the resultant returning to civil life of millions of soldiers, sailors and war workers; and

"Whereas, The roadbed and rails of the United Railroads of San Francisco are in an antiquated, dilapidated, destructive and dangerous condition owing to a seeming desire on the part of the company not to keep same in repair; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council herewith requests the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Board of Works and other competent agencies to immediately take such steps as are necessary to force the United Railroads to put into first-class condition every foot of trackage and roadbed used by the corporation in this city and county in order that employment may be given to men out of work; that the life, limb and property of our citizens may be properly protected and that San Francisco may retain her identity as a first-class city and not be relegated to the condition of a country village; and be it further

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council firmly believes this work necessary to assist in relieving unemployment, and should be

placed in the list of necessary reconstruction projects."

Reports of Unions—Retail Delivery Drivers—Have succeeded in organizing the Jewel Tea Co. Egg Inspectors—Are making progress; thanked Council for assistance. Boilermakers—Complain of treatment accorded members at hospitals of insurance companies. Trackmen—Thanked Council for assistance in getting an increase of wages. Label Section—Minutes ordered printed in the "Labor Clarion"; Delegate Buehrer requested a further demand for the union label, card and button.

Executive Committee—Paste Makers' Wage scale laid over one week, no committee appearing. Recommended indorsement of the Elevator Conductors' wage scale for Federal, State and municipal buildings. Recommended indorsement of the Cooks' Helpers' wage scale, subject to the approval of the International Union. In the matter of the Jewelry Workers, proceedings were laid over one week. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended the indorsement of Senate Bill No. 21, as amended (relating to State civil service). Recommended that the Council take no action on Assembly Bill No. 1018, relating to egg inspection. Recommended indorsement of Assembly Bill No. 306 (S. B. 372), to prohibit the use of paint spraying machines; also indorsement of Assembly Bill No. 795, amending the tenement house law to require the removal of old wall paper when furnishing rooms with new wall paper. Recommended that Council oppose Senate Bill No. 518 (A. B. 795), painters' licensing law. Recommended that Council take no action on Assembly Bill No. 961, amending and extending the widow pension system, to become a parents' pension system, and to permit allowances to a parent owning real estate, all such aid to become a lien against the property of the needy parent. Report of the committee concurred in, the vote on recommendation relative to A. B. 1018 being 64 ayes and 48 noes.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Legislative Agent—Delegate Murphy made a progressive report on all legislation affecting labor. Moved, that the president and secretary be instructed to communicate with all ministers of churches and request them to say something in their sermons against any interference with the eight-hour law for women and minors; also in favor of Assembly Bill 553, the improved child-labor law, amended, to have as many officers of unions as possible to proceed to Sacramento for the purpose of assisting in the defeat of any amendment to the said laws; amendment lost, original motion carried. Motion to close debate was put and carried on the above motions. Moved to get in touch with all central bodies, requesting their representatives to vote against any amendment to the eight-hour law for women; carried.

Receipts—\$550.00. **Expenses**—\$169.79.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

What is the use of a fine collar if it strangles you?—Proverb of Montenegro.



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Pres. and Secy.

Sorensen Co.

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Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

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Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund	295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

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LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held March 5, 1919.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President Hanson at 8:30 p. m., with all officers present except Bros. Kidwell, Elligeroth, Barling, Baker, Brundage, Effinger and Sorensen.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From United Textile Workers of America circular letter and pamphlet relative to their fight for the eight hour day. Moved and seconded that agitation be made on the label of the United Textile Workers of America; carried. It was reported that Eagleson & Co. carried a large stock of underwear, socks and other knit wear bearing the Label of the United Textile Workers of America. From the Cigar Makers' Joint Unions of Chicago, stating that the Havana American Cigar Co., in their La Preferencia shop was endeavoring to disrupt their Union. Delegates requested to take notice and report; letter filed. From International Typographical Union thanking the Section for its agitation for their Union Label. From Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators Union stating they would pay their pro rata of the per capita tax for Label agitation regularly if a bill was sent. Secretary to make note and file. From Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 77, enclosing check for \$15.00, their pro rata of per capita tax for Label Agitation up to June 30, 1919. Secretary to make note and file.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks report that they are visiting the Unions to agitate Daylight Buying and shorter hours for the clerk and that the stores in the Mission district should not be patronized until they give their clerks better conditions. Demand the Clerks' Union Card. Office Employees' Union report that they are gaining in members especially those in the employ of the city. Culinary Workers report that the Owl Cafe near the ferry was unfair to them, also the California Cafes and Tivoli Cafe were still fighting them. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their monthly button and not to patronize any store in the provision line after six p. m., six days a week and to buy on Saturday enough to last over Sunday. Bakery Wagon Drivers Union are again asking that you do not patronize the Latin bakeries that operate under non-union conditions. Bakers Union No. 24 make the same request.

Label Agent—Reports working on the Early Closing publicity. Working on a large bakery to adopt the Union Label on their bread. Have requested Eagleson & Co., to make a large display of the "Bell Brand" collar, the only Union Made collar on the market. That the Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco by-laws call for only Union labor and Union Label goods. That in visiting unions find it hard to get into some of the meetings.

Unfinished Business—On the matter of the Unions paying their per capita tax for Label agitation, it was moved and seconded that the trustees go over the books and see what Union has failed to pay their pro rata so that the Section can know which Unions are sincere in their purpose to boost the Label, Card and Button; carried.

Receipts—Dues, \$37.50; P. C. T., \$22.85.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plato, \$11.00; W. G. Desepete, \$14.20; Wm. Elligeroth, \$1.00; E. C. Buehrer, \$2.50; from special fund, \$31.25; Labor Clarion, \$1.30.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m., to meet Wednesday, March 19th, 1919.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

"When you buy non-union made goods, you employ non-union labor."

We are always the martyrs of our own faults.—
Carmen Sylva.

AMERICANIZATION THEME OF COURSES

"Americanization"—the training of Americans for patriotic, loyal, and effective service during the reconstruction period, has been chosen as the central theme of a large number of University summer session courses which were announced March 13th by Walter Morris Hart, dean of the summer session. Some of the foremost American authorities in political, civic and social lines will come to Berkeley to conduct the courses, according to the schedule which Dean Hart made public.

Dean Hart outlined the purpose of the courses as follows: "To co-operate in the training of Americans for the better performance of their manifest duty in perpetuating all that is best in our own traditions, in borrowing and assimilating all that may be of value in the heritage of our immigrants. With this end in view, courses have been planned aiming, first, at a wider and more intelligent appreciation of what Americanization means; second, at a more thorough knowledge of the immigrant and of the conditions and problems which he faces; and, third, at his education and assimilation."

Professor William M. Sloane of Columbia University, known as one of the foremost historians of this country, will conduct one of the Americanization courses on "The Evolution of Democracy in Society and Politics," tracing the rise and spread of the democratic state of mind, and closing with a discussion of the radical antagonism between Marxian socialism and democratic government. Colonel David P. Barrows, former dean of the University Faculties, will return from military service in Siberia in time to give courses in "American Foreign Policy" and in "International Relations in the Far East."

Dr. E. T. Williams of the University faculty, who is attending the Peace Conference in an advisory capacity, will lecture on "Social and Economic Conditions of China"; Professor Stuart Daggett will give a course in "The Industrial History of the United States"; Professor H. A. Millis of the University of Chicago will discuss the nature and extent of immigration into the United States, immigration legislation, and immigration problems.

The other courses are announced on the schedule as follows:

Professor Edgar Dawson, Hunter College, city of New York, "The Teaching of Government," "The Problems of Organized Democracy."

Mrs. Sarah E. Geismar, advisory member, Cincinnati Americanization executive committee, "The Teaching of English to Foreigners."

Professor H. E. Bolton, "Western American History."

Dr. Ludwik Ehrlich, "Comparative Government."

Professor Charles Cestre of the Sorbonne, France, "English Literature."

Professor C. W. Wells, "The American Spirit as it Expresses Itself in Literature."

Professor Eugen Neuhaus, "The Development of American Painting."

Professor A. L. Kroeber, "Discussion of Race and Race Problems."

Burton M. Varney, "Geography of Europe."

Dr. I. L. Kandel, Lecturer in Education, Columbia University, "Education and Reconstruction in Europe."

Professor C. I. Lewis, "Philosophies of Social Relations."

Dr. George B. Mangold, Director of the Missouri School of Social Economy, St. Louis, "Organization for Social Workers," "Methods of Family Treatment," "Child Welfare."

Dr. Luther M. Boyers, "First Aid."

Mrs. Lottie C. Zeitfuchs, "Home Care of the Sick."

Professor William T. Sedgwick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Public Health Prob-

lems," "Principles of Sanitary Science and Public Health."

Professor Robert J. Leonard, "Theory and Administration."

Walter B. Currier, head of the Vocational Department, Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, "The Development of Creative Art," "The Art of the Poster."

Julia M. Raines, "Basketry," "Metal Work," "Jewelry."

Professor Mary F. Patterson, "House Furnishing."

Helen M. Fancher, "A Teacher's Course in Clothing."

Professor Doris A. Daniels, Washington State College, "Elementary Cooking."

Professor I. L. Winter of Harvard University, "Prepared and Extemporaneous Speaking."

Professor Eric W. Allen, Dean of the School of Journalism, University of Oregon, "Journalism."

Professor D. E. Watkins, "Argumentation and Debate."

Life seems suspended just when it is most intense.—Amiel.

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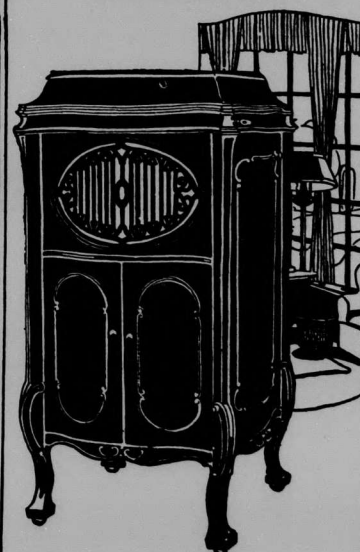
THE Brunswick's new Method of Reproduction assures tone hitherto impossible. And each record is played at its best.

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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
‡Simplex Machines.

(72)	Alexander, H. M.	48 Third
(31)	Architect Press, The	245 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(59)	H. L. Beck Printing Co.	340 Sansome
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140 Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	370 Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346 Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	112 Hyde
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae	1185 Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.	3262 Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568 Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company	59 McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	3459 Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press	275 Eighth
(146)	Excelsior Press	238 Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.	818 Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	344 Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	565 Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641 Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(84)	Liberty Press	25 Fremont
(23)	*Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	485 Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	363 Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	440 Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.	1216 Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	25 Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.	5716 Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	565 Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.	516 Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.	513 Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(56)	Roycroft Press	461 Bush
(135)	Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69 Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press	88 First
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	1105 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2436 California
(43)	Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.	1071 Mission
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	350 Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Plimley	343 Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.	442 Sansome
(210)	Dever, Garrity Co.	515 Howard
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(221)	Ingrish, Louis L.	340 Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(131)	Malloy, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	440 Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(195)	Stumm, E. C.	675 Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234)	Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The	509-515 Howard
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency	766 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8)	*The Bulletin	767 Market
(11)	*Call and Post, The	New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion	Sixteenth and Capp
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(39)	*Mission Enterprise	3358 Twenty-second
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The	5716 Geary
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124 Mission
(41)	The Seamen's Journal	59 Clay
(87)	Twin Peaks Sentinel	1185 Church
(38)	*Vestkusten, Swedish	30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room	509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
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BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
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TICKET PRINTERS.

(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
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PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197)	Acme Photo-Engraving Co.	259 Minna
(201)	Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.	New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay
(102)	Congdon, Harry R.	311 Battery
(198)	S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(109)	Salter Bros.	118 Columbus Ave.
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.	76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212)	Hoffschneider Bros.	140 Second
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We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Last Sunday's meeting of the union drew the usual attendance and the volume of business transacted included several interesting subjects which prolonged the session till 5 o'clock p. m. The secretary reported twenty traveling cards deposited during the month and an equal number withdrawn. The following new members were initiated: Percy F. Adams, Clarence S. Dodge, Leopold Hirschberg, Carrie J. Mayers, and John H. McDermott. Two apprentice members, James H. Diamond and Keith R. Manzer, also were initiated. The apprentice committee reported that it had given practical examination to seven boys during the month and their respective ratings were fixed. Applications from membership were received from Frank N. Cereghino, Albert Cohen, Ricardo J. Orosco, William M. Partridge and Adolph J. Talimini. The executive committee reported that the final payment had been made on the union's purchase of bonds of the fourth Liberty issue. The organization is now in possession of such securities to the amount of \$3500. The committee also reported its activities in connection with certain measures introduced at the present session of the State Legislature which affect the interests of the printing industry. President Tracy and I. T. U. Representative George E. Mitchell are representing the union's interests, and material assistance is being given by various organizations throughout the State. Mr. H. B. Harpold of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union addressed the meeting, requesting moral assistance in the effort of that organization to bring about early closing of shoe stores in the Mission and the Fillmore street districts. A communication was received from the Northwestern Typographical Conference announcing a scale conference to be held at Portland, Ore., on April 20, 1919, and inviting San Francisco to send two delegates. The purpose of the conference is to start a movement intended to bring about uniform scale conditions in the printing industry on the Pacific Coast, including British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona. Also another communication of the same character came from Sacramento, purposing to establish uniform scale conditions in Northern California. After discussion, it was decided to send two delegates to Portland. Inasmuch as the date of the conference, April 20th, is identical with the date of the next meeting of the union, it was left to the executive committee to select the delegates. It was further determined to suggest that the Sacramento conference be postponed till after the Portland meeting. W. A. Rossetti, superintendent of composing rooms in the Hearst service, who has been in this city for several weeks, left Wednesday of this week for Los Angeles. He expects to visit Atlanta before returning to New York. John J. McNeary has returned to San Francisco from Chicago and is again in charge of the "Examiner" composing room, vice C. S. Lamphere. The latter left for the East last Monday. "Bud" Brown is back from France and his company is stationed at the Presidio awaiting discharge. He tells some very interesting stories of his experiences since leaving home. Definite word has not been received from Indianapolis whether there will be a convention held by the I. T. U. this year. The local union will probably take action in the matter at its April meeting, when nominations for officers for the ensuing term will be made. Carroll B. Crawford of the "Chronicle" chapel has announced his intention to be a candidate in the event a convention is held. In these days of social and political unrest and economic disturbance it is indeed assuring to be able to point to some one with a vision broad

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 55.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 148 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1534 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 148 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 2—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 657—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenrumbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Wap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

enough to lead the way toward more satisfactory conditions. Probably no employing printer on the Pacific Coast is more widely known and more highly respected than James H. Barry, publisher of the "Star." Always in the van, always up to the minute, always willing to be helpful in every worthy cause, Mr. Barry again leads the way. The following resolutions commendatory of the gentleman tell the story:

"Whereas, James H. Barry was the first employer in the printing trades in San Francisco to inaugurate the eight-hour workday, and later to introduce the eight-hour day; both in advance of the demand by the union for such shorter day; and

"Whereas, The James H. Barry Company has now notified its employees in all departments that, beginning March 14, 1919, the plant will be closed down at 1 o'clock on Saturdays and that hours for night work will be reduced to seven, thus limiting the week's work to forty-five hours, with no change in the weekly wage rate; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the members of the James H. Barry chapel that we extend to Mr. James H. Barry and Manager William H. Barry, his son, our hearty thanks for this latest evidence of continued progressiveness and thoughtfulness for the welfare of their employees, and assure them of our determination to prove our appreciation by doing all in our power to further the interests and advancement of the James H. Barry Company."

HISTORY READY.

The history, bibliography, encyclopedia, manual and almanac prepared by authority of the American Federation of Labor will be ready soon for distribution. It will be the most complete work of its kind ever published by any labor movement in the world. The book is compiled by William C. Roberts under the direction of the Executive Council. Mr. Roberts has been a member of the Typographical Union for more than forty-five years and is thoroughly qualified for such a task. The price of the book is \$2. Application should be made to Frank Morrison.

LASKY MAY COME HERE.

Jesse L. Lasky is in the city for the purpose of looking over the field with the view to establishing a moving-picture studio in San Francisco. He is president of the Famous Players Lasky Corporation. Lasky, who is a multi-millionaire, was born on Polk street in 1880. In speaking of the proposed studio in this city, Lasky says that San Francisco has many advantages to offer above Los Angeles in the way of filming pictures. San Francisco, being a real metropolitan city, he said, offers better street scenes and a greater variety of scenes from every standpoint. A new field is presented from the adjacent territory across the bay and down the peninsula.

REFUSE EIGHT HOURS.

In Philadelphia three hundred employees of the Liggett & Myers branch tobacco factory joined the Tobacco Workers' Union and struck to enforce an eight-hour day. The strike is still on. The net earnings of this concern, last year, were over \$10,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the previous year.

NEW RULES AND RATES.

The new wage scale of San Francisco Local No. 11 of Draftsmen's International Union provides for a daily rate of \$10 for senior draftsmen, \$8 for draftsmen, and \$4 for apprentices. No deductions are to be made for holidays. If a draftsman has been steadily employed by one concern for six months no deduction can be made for illness.

The weakest hand can open a flood-gate to drown a country, which a thousand cannot stop.



Union Men— BUY YOUR SHOES EARLY

And Buy Them At a Union Store

TO MAKE THE WORKING CONDITIONS OF
OUR CLERKS BETTER

*We Close Every Evening, Saturday
Included, at 6 O'clock*

WE
EMPLOY
UNION
CLERKS

B. KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

WE GIVE
MR
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

WHY DID LEWIS RESIGN?

That David J. Lewis, expert on telephone systems and a leader in the labor movement, who was appointed director of operation of the telephone and telegraph administration by order of the President when the wires were taken over by the Government, is no longer in that position and has not been for nearly two months, became known recently through the National Women's Trade Union League. No announcement of Mr. Lewis' resignation, however, or the reason for it, has been made by Mr. Burleson's department. Mr. Lewis, himself, the League points out, as an official in another branch of the Government (the Tariff Commission) is barred from comment upon the situation.

In the absence of Mr. Lewis from a position of authority, the National Women's Trade Union League, which is backing the Telephone Operators' Union in its protest against the Burleson administration, sees a cause for all the conditions which have led to the widespread dissatisfaction of the organized telephone and telegraph operators, the dismissal by the companies of scores of girls for joining the operators' unions, and the feeling which has culminated in a vote for a Nation-wide strike, on the part of the telephone operators.

The League also suggests that the friends of the policy of Government control, nonplussed by the inefficiency of the wire services during the last several months, because ignorant of Mr. Lewis' lack of power to remedy the situation, will find in the revelations concerning his resignation an answer which in no sense discredits the policy of Government operation.

The League, therefore, "believing that the public should have information upon a matter of such importance to the whole nation," has sent an open letter to Mr. Burleson, asking why Mr. Lewis resigned and why Mr. Burleson has kept the matter secret.

"Is it true, as reported," asks the League in its letter, "that Mr. Lewis during his tenure of office in the wire administration, was given practically no authority to carry out the plans which he, as an expert in telephone management, was expected to propose?"

"Is it true, as reported, that although appointed director of operation, he was immediately made one of a committee of three to exercise that authority, the other two members of the committee having no experience in telephone ad-

ministration and no expert knowledge of telephone systems, and being, furthermore, opposed to collective bargaining and organization of the workers?"

"Especially is it true that Mr. Lewis was deprived of authority to deal with the human factor in the situation, the telephone and telegraph workers, who for months have been asking for redress of grievances?"

Mr. Lewis' sympathies with organized labor are well known. He was himself a miner in his youth, and a member of the United Mine Workers of America, and was chairman of the labor committee of the House of Representatives when he was a member of Congress. His pre-eminence as a student of Government operation of telephone and telegraph systems, which he had advocated for years, led to his appointment as director of operation when the wires were put under Government control, and this appointment was widely acclaimed by the telegraph and telephone workers as promising a solution of their troubles with the wire companies.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

As a result of the failure of the recent Congress to pass the necessary appropriations it is said that a number of the Federal employment offices on the Pacific Coast, and particularly in San Francisco, will shortly be closed as there is no source available from which the money needed can be secured. At a crisis in the country when an immediate effective agency must be maintained to solve the unemployment problem that has resulted from the demobilization of the army, a situation that is growing more serious daily, the United States Employment Service is left without funds for its maintenance. Labor Department officials say that this service, which had just become well established in one of the most important phases of Government work at this critical time, cannot continue more than 20 days longer. In that time a large number of men and women who have been working in that department will lose their positions here, and throughout the field 5000 others who have been placing the unemployed in positions will be dismissed.

The War Labor Board of the Department of Labor will also be seriously affected, unless financial aid can be given it from the special war fund in the hands of the President.

LABOR COMES FORWARD.

The leading thinkers of the country are vitally concerned about labor. The conference of Governors and Mayors called by the United States Department of Labor and held in Washington recently was devoted primarily to national labor conditions.

The address of President Wilson welcoming the delegates, the analysis of the labor situation by Secretary of Labor Wilson, the reports of the Governors and Mayors—all urged the highest consideration of labor in the plans of national readjustment.

If this consideration were merely casual it would mean little to the worker. If it were not supported by a degree of earnestness hitherto unknown, labor could not expect much benefit. And it will make slight difference to labor whether or not carefully made plans to help the workers are carried out. The great feature—the striking point, of the position of the conference on the labor question is the composite attitude of mind.

That position departs from its own place of dependency upon the whim of the employer to take up a posture based upon justice.

The human element in labor rises to the top. Breaking down its commercial aspect as a commodity, labor is linked with the worker, the needs of his family, the right to enjoy comforts, to take part in the affairs of living, share in the enjoyment of social progress. Men are turning their thoughts to devise means to remove the hardships of the jobless workers. Idleness is no longer regarded as a matter of choice. Rather is it believed to be a social wrong. The old law of supply and demand as the basis of fixing the standard of living for the worker is not accepted as the proper measure of determining wages, or, in other words, regulating the education, the amusement, the course of life of the worker, his wife and children.

Labor must have steady employment at wages that will at least enable the worker to be free from constant cares of want, of suffering for his family, in a land of plenty and in a nation of sympathetic people.

That program of life for the worker was the keynote of the conference. It is most concisely set forth in these suggestions submitted by Roger W. Babson, director general of the Information and Education Service, of the Department of Labor.

Begin at once construction of all public works possible, including public buildings—especially school houses.

Get behind the "build-a-home" movement by asking for a quota for your community.

Get your State this summer to build its full quota of Federal roads on the 50-50 basis and appropriate a larger sum than ever before for State roads.

Urge labor to give greater service for its wages, but remember that high wages increase the home market for goods so that the more money paid in wages, the more goods will be purchased, and the greater will be the prosperity.

Get your councils of defense and safety committees to advertise as much now to get people to buy as they advertised during the war to get people to economize.

Help Secretaries Wilson, Lane, and Redfield and the other Cabinet chiefs in their efforts to provide greater opportunities for both capital and labor.

This is constructive work. It comprises needed improvements. Completed, it will add to the country's wealth and the well-being of the people. It points the way to lasting prosperity. And labor itself can do much toward making the suggestions effective by keeping them constantly before the public officials, by calling upon these officials to act upon them in times like these, by showing everyone that constructive work is necessary to ordinary government.